

# THE CITIZEN

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**W. W. WOOD**.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 16, 1910.

An editor works 365 days in a year to get out 104 issues of a paper, that's labor. Once in a while a subscriber pays a year in advance for his paper, that's capital. And once in a while some son-of-a-sea-cook of a dead beat takes the paper for two or three years then skips out without paying for it, that's anarchy.

The poor editor was dying; but when the doctor placed his ear to the patient's heart and muttered sadly, "Poor fellow circulation almost gone," the editor raised himself and gasped: "Tis false, we have the largest circulation of any paper in the county!" then sank back upon his pillow with a triumphant smile upon his face. He was consistent to the end—lying about his circulation.

Early to bed, early to rise, makes men healthy, wealthy and wise. Thus runs the old saw, and there's more in it, probably, than many of us are willing to admit. Rushing things is all right if not carried too far. But some people in their mad desire to bag everything in sight, overdo it. To this class belongs the old lady who went to the stairway and yelled upstairs to a grown-up daughter: "Sally! Sally! Git up! Git up! Here it is four o'clock Monday morning, to-morrow's Tuesday, next day's Wednesday, half the week's gone and nothing done yet."

In the general discussion of the claims of Cook and Peary to having reached the north pole, one essential point seems to have been overlooked. Neither claimant has made public any evidence on the subject except of the Tittlebat Titmouse order. In Warren's novel, "Ten Thousand a Year," its hero, Titmouse, is described as writing to his attorney respecting some points in his pedigree, and clinching his statement by adding, "Which I can prove by telling you the same truly." Thus far, the only proof offered by either Cook or Peary has consisted in "telling the same truly," without further evidence that anything has been told truly.

Is it because teachers fall into mechanical, monotonous ruts of teaching and perform their work in a manner so school-like and so little school-like that it never occurs to the pupil that what he learns from his books has any connection with or application to the things that occur in everyday life? Here we think is the trouble, and in this we should reform. Let each teacher make his work more and more practical; let him strive to lift his pupils from their unthinking, unpractical methods of study; let him give them matter for thought upon the simple, common things around them; let him endeavor to create an interest in their minds upon the subjects discussed by the older people of the community, and soon we shall have a race of children in our schools who will know more at the age of 12 of what is practical and useful than our children know when they leave the common schools at an older age.

The civilization that is just ahead of us will find better ways for adjusting differences between capital and labor than wrecking property and smashing heads. The easiest way in the world to get man to see as you see and think as you think is to appeal to his better nature. It is unnecessary to say that you cannot do this by jumping upon him with hob-nailed shoes and stamping the gizzard out of him. Such methods to gain a point are the most illogical that can be devised. They are certain to destroy every atom of sympathy that may exist and arouse anger to its highest pitch. It is evident that that is a poor beginning for a deal in which concessions are expected. The automatic adjustment of wages to correspond with the cost of living by means of a sliding scale is one of the means of avoiding trouble; the conciliation board is another, but even these are not perfect. The only perfect method of establishing right relations between capital and labor is by the application of the golden rule, which, simple and easy as it is, seems hardest to get into the code of the world.

The road to success is paved with good advertisements.

A wife will insist that the husband shall not go out of the house cold, raw days without two undershirts, a liver pad and a muffler on. In addition to his regular clothes. Yet as soon as he is safely down town she will rush out of the hot kitchen bare-headed and bare-armed to hang out clothes, so as to get ahead of the woman next door; or, she will tramp off down town, and from house to house to work up some society or church enterprise with nothing on her head but a little saucypan of a hat, and shoes not thicker than a newspaper. Isn't this so?

### HARRISBURG LETTER.

March 11, 1910.  
 Very general regret and sympathy was expressed for ex-Auditor General Snyder last week by his many friends on the Hill, when it became known that the Supreme Court had affirmed the decision of the Dauphin County Court, and that the sentence imposed by Judge Kunkel on Mr. Snyder and Mr. Shumaker should be carried into effect. There are many who believe that General Snyder never profited by one cent in the construction or furnishing of the new Capitol, and many others go further, believing that he was not a party to any conspiracy to defraud the State and knew nothing of it. However, the final decision has been given and the sentence is effective.

On the same day that the Supreme Court handed down its opinion in the criminal cases, Attorney General Todd began civil proceedings against the original defendants in the Capitol cases, including their predecessors, bondsmen and others connected with the building, finishing or furnishing of the Capitol, with a view of compelling a return of a portion of the money expended. The amount named in the suit is something over five millions dollars. Administrators and executors of the estates of those connected with the building of the Capitol, now deceased, are also named in the bill as defendants. It is not known when this case will be reached for trial, but the defendants are required to file an answer within thirty days after service. As the trial of Architect Huston is set for March 31, and will probably last two weeks, the equity case may not come on for several weeks later. The adverse decision of the Supreme Court in the appeal of Messrs. Snyder and Shumaker will not carry much encouragement to Mr. Huston. In fact the attorneys for the commonwealth believe that his conviction is almost certain, and that he cannot put up as strong a defense as the other officials. He has secured several able lawyers to defend him.

It will be remembered that Gov. Stuart promised, during his campaign for election, that the Capitol matter should be thoroughly probed, if he should be chosen Governor, and the guilty persons punished. The Governor is trying to keep his word to the people.  
 Looking around us, one cannot help but notice that our neighbors over in New York are having a few troubles of their own at Albany, and the whole nation is watching the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy at Washington. It is difficult to forecast the outcome, but we can size up one prominent feature in all these troubles. The Republican party is big enough and strong enough to right any wrongs that exist, either in its own party, or any other, and seems determined to give the people a good government. And this is why it can appeal so successfully to the people for votes for its policies and candidates.  
 The question of who will be State Treasurer after May 2nd is not making rapid progress at present. Mr. Sheatz declines to become a party to a suit in advance, and it is probable that no legal proceedings can be begun until his present term of office expires. It is believed that Gov. Stuart will name a person for the office, who will be commissioned, bonded and qualified for the office.  
 Should Mr. Sheatz refuse to deliver the office to his appointee, a writ of quo warranto will be asked for, the case going directly to the Supreme Court, and a decision promptly reached. It is understood that the present Treasurer will not hesitate to transfer his position to any official whose qualifications have been passed upon by the Supreme Court.

Newspaper reports of the street car strike in Philadelphia have been very much exaggerated, and it is somewhat difficult to judge as to whether the sympathy strike is a success or not, from any standpoint. Thousands of laborers have quit work, but more are paying no attention to suggestions or requests to abandon their positions. Probably most of these latter are non-union laborers. In the central part of the city conditions are as peaceful and quiet as usual, though disturbances are frequent in the factory section, Kensington and Frankford. Whatever the outcome, the loss to the Quaker City is no inconsiderable item. Bills for damages to property, expenses of various kinds, to say nothing of the lawlessness, discontent, riotous spirit and anarchy, following in the wake of every strike, all combine to raise the question,—Do strikes pay? They certainly are not beneficial to any community, and many able labor leaders discourage and defeat strikes as an effective weapon to the very last. The outcome of this one will be carefully watched.  
 N. E. HAUSE.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Issued by the President of the United States of America.

Whereas by the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1909, the Thirteenth Decennial Census of the United States is to be taken, beginning on the fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and ten; and  
 Whereas a correct enumeration of the population every ten years is required by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of determining the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives; and

Whereas it is of the utmost importance to the interests of all the people of the United States that this census should be a complete and accurate report of the population and resources of the country;  
 Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that, under the act aforesaid, it is the duty of every person to answer all questions on the census schedules applying to him and his family to which he belongs, and to the farm occupied by him or his family, and that any adult refusing to do so is subject to penalty.

The sole purpose of the census is to secure general statistical information regarding the population and resources of the country, and replies are required from individuals only in order to permit the compilation of such general statistics. The census has nothing to do with taxation, with army or jury service, with the compulsion of school attendance, with the regulation of immigration, or with the enforcement of any national, state, or local law or ordinance, nor can any person be harmed in any way by furnishing the information required. There need be no fear that any disclosure will be made regarding any individual person or his affairs. For the due protection of the rights and interests of the persons furnishing information every employee of the Census Bureau is prohibited, under heavy penalty, from disclosing any information which may thus come to his knowledge.

I therefore earnestly urge upon all persons to answer promptly, completely, and accurately all inquiries addressed to them by the enumerators or other employees of the Census Bureau, and thereby to contribute their share toward making this great and necessary public undertaking a success.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.  
 Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and ten, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-fourth.

WM. H. TAFT,  
 President.  
 P. C. KNOX,  
 Secretary of State.

### JAPAN'S SCHEME IN THE PACIFIC.

That the Japanese Government is reaching out for the domination of the Pacific Ocean by an arrangement which will double the number of warships and merchantmen to be built or acquired by the United States during a given period is the information that reached Washington a few days ago. Diplomats say that there is no belligerence evident in these plans, although they are deemed strategically advantageous in the event of a struggle or difficulty between the two countries.

It is not denied that speeches recently made by former officials of the United States now prominent in private life have led Japan to feel that this progressive naval programme was the best thing in sight.

Diplomatically this Japanese plan is considered evidence of dissociation from the theoretical group of unity that existed between the powers previous to the rejection of the American proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways.

Semi-official figures in the possession of foreign naval attaches stationed in Washington show that Japan already has options upon three first-class battleships, nine cruisers and five torpedo-boat destroyers at present flying the flags of smaller nations whose navies are considered unnecessary. Fourteen convertible passenger ships for Pacific service, built on the style of the German merchantmen, which makes them auxiliary warships, have also been spoken for by Japan. Diplomats and other experts say that there is every reason to believe that Japan's options are for about sixty vessels, to be bought at a cost of \$25,000,000.

\$49.50  
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**CASTORIA**  
 For Infants and Children.  
 The Kind You Have Always Bought  
 Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

## MARCH COURT IN SESSION

### JUDGE STAPLES HERE

March Term of Wayne County Court Began on Monday—All Hotel Licenses Granted But One—Judge Staples is Assisting Judge Searle.

Regular March court was opened on Monday afternoon, Judge A. T. Searle presiding.

Monday was license court; all the applications for license now existing were granted, with the exception of the license of S. C. Slisbee, of Preston, which was held in abeyance until the remonstrance against same was heard. No new licenses were granted.

The following accounts were confirmed nisi:  
 First and partial account of T. L. Medland and Lizzie M. Betz, executors of the estate of Thomas Medland, late of the borough of Honesdale, deceased.  
 First and final account of F. J. O'Reilly, executor of the estate of Margaret O'Reilly, late of the township of Cherry Ridge, deceased.

First and final account of Jacob Wasman, late of the township of Texas, deceased.  
 First and final account of Robert J. Miller, executor of the estate of Jacob Miller, late of the borough of Honesdale, deceased.

First and partial account of Geo. W. Frey, administrator of the estate of Margaret Fasshauer, late of the township of Texas, deceased.  
 First and final account of M. J. Hanlan, administrator of the estate of Thomas F. Duff, late of the township of Texas, dec'd.

First and final account of E. A. Penniman, administrator of the estate of Frances B. Penniman, late of the borough of Honesdale, dec'd.  
 First and final account of Charles B. Smith, administrator of Lafayette Smith, late of Waymart, deceased.

First and final account of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, trustee, Samuel B. Dalrymple, deceased.  
 The application of William Weber for a restaurant license in Texas township was heard. Weber had two witnesses who testified that there was necessity for a restaurant at the place in question. Tuesday morning Judge Searle refused to grant the license applied for and said in regard to his decision: "With three hotels and one bottling license at White Mills we are clearly satisfied that the evidence does not show a legal necessity for granting this application and it is therefore refused."

After disposing of the licenses, Judge Searle took up the case of the Commonwealth against Fred Branning and Frank Wood, charged with breaking and entering school property. The following jury was impaneled: Samuel Kimble, Henry Theobald, James Hensey, J. Young, George Swingle, B. S. Hull, I. W. Kipp, Frank Hauenstein, S. C. Bates, Ralph Dillon, Clifford Gray, Thomas Gray and Thomas Bates. The commonwealth called the following witnesses: Anne LeStrange, W. J. Warwick, W. J. Barnes, James Stuart, Mrs. James Stuart, Mrs. Chas. Wood, Charles Wood, Clarence Givert, esse Decker, C. H. Givert. The defense had as witnesses besides the two defendants, Benj. Branning, Harrison Wood and James Ryder.

The commonwealth's evidence showed that the school house in Berlin township was broken into on the night of December 5th, 1909. The window lights were broken out, door broken, desks broken and other injuries to the school property. There was also blood upon the floor near the broken panes of glass. The defendants were also shown to have been in the vicinity of the school house on the night in question, in an intoxicated condition. They appeared later at Mrs. Stuart's and had their hands bandaged.  
 Defendant's statements before W. J. Barnes, Justice of the Peace, were contradictory. They first stated that they were home that evening, but changed their testimony when Mrs. Stuart said they were at her house. In court they admitted that they passed the school house but testified that they did not go in. Wood testified that he injured his hand while boxing that evening. Stated that his glove came off and that he accidentally thrust his hand through a pane of glass. Branning testified that he burned his hand on the stove and that this accounted for the blood upon his hands.

Bert Branning testified that he passed the school house with them and that they did not enter it. Before the Justice of the Peace however, he had testified that he left them at the school house.  
 The case continued until Tuesday morning and was then given to the jury who brought in a verdict of guilty and recommended the prisoners to the mercy of the court.

The case of the Commonwealth against Hyman R. Miller, was commenced Tuesday morning before Judge Staples. There are two counts in the indictment against Miller, first, disorderly house; second, nuisance. J. B. Krauter was the prosecutor. Miller's plea was "not guilty."  
 The Commonwealth called ten witnesses and Judge Staples then stated that he was willing to hear two more. After introducing the evidence of the other two witnesses, the Common-

wealth rested. The defense will be taken up this afternoon.

The evidence of the Commonwealth was substantially as follows: That Miller ran a dance hall which attracted many noisy, profane and vulgar people. Loud noises were frequently heard at night from the hall, porch around the hall, porch below the hall and out on the road in the vicinity of the hall. Dances were held Wednesday and Saturday nights. Kept open until twelve o'clock and later, much later than that hour. Many people living near the hall were much disturbed and unable to sleep on account of the noise and disturbance which went on during the dances. One witness testified that the noise and disorder in the road was so great that a timid man or woman would not care to walk along the highway. There was also evidence as to several fights alleged to have taken place in the vicinity of the hall.  
 The following jury was impaneled in the above case: William Rockwell, C. Blair, R. Sherman, William Brooks, Thomas Rutledge, Bert Bassett, Thomas Meagher, E. R. Bodin, Thomas Ridd, A. J. Platt, F. A. Stoddard and Frank Wasman.

### IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, our Order has sustained a severe loss in the death of one of its active members, Paat Sachem George H. Reichenbacher, who died February 28, 1910; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we in our grief at the untimely cutting off of our esteemed brother who had only recently passed his forty-first birthday, should be mindful of the fact that

life is but fleeting, and a record of work and fidelity to the order, such as the deceased left us, is a pleasing thing to review.

Resolved, That in his memory we drape our charter for a period of thirty days.  
 Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his bereaved wife; also that they be published in the Honesdale papers.  
 E. H. CORTRIGHT,  
 E. H. POHLE,  
 HARRY DECK,  
 Committee.

Oslek Tribe, No. 318, Improved Order of Red Men.  
 Honesdale, Pa., Mar. 10, 1910.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 19 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.  
 Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.  
 Sold by Druggists, 75c.

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 EDWIN F. TORREY, CASHIER.  
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## HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK.

This Bank was Organized in December, 1836, and Nationalized in December, 1864.

Since its organization it has paid in Dividends to its Stock holders,

# \$1,905,800.00

The Comptroller of the Currency has placed it on the HONOR ROLL, from the fact that its Surplus Fund more than equals its capital stock.

## What Class? are YOU in?

The world has always been divided into two classes—those who have saved, those who have spent—the thrifty and the extravagant.

It is the savers who have built the houses, the mills, the bridges, the railroads, the ships, and all the other great works which stand for man's advancement and happiness.

The spenders are slaves to the savers. It is the law of nature. We want you to be a saver—to open an account in our Savings Department and be independent.

One Dollar will Start an Account.

This Bank will be pleased to receive all or a portion of YOUR banking business.

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